

Wnt 11 inhibits the effects of transforming growth factor- β 1 (TGF- β 1) on lung epithelial phenotype

Mahida, Rahul; Bartis, Domokos; Thickett, David

Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Citation for published version (Harvard):

Mahida, R, Bartis, D & Thickett, D 2013, 'Wnt 11 inhibits the effects of transforming growth factor- β 1 (TGF- β 1) on lung epithelial phenotype'.

[Link to publication on Research at Birmingham portal](#)

General rights

Unless a licence is specified above, all rights (including copyright and moral rights) in this document are retained by the authors and/or the copyright holders. The express permission of the copyright holder must be obtained for any use of this material other than for purposes permitted by law.

- Users may freely distribute the URL that is used to identify this publication.
- Users may download and/or print one copy of the publication from the University of Birmingham research portal for the purpose of private study or non-commercial research.
- User may use extracts from the document in line with the concept of 'fair dealing' under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (?)
- Users may not further distribute the material nor use it for the purposes of commercial gain.

Where a licence is displayed above, please note the terms and conditions of the licence govern your use of this document.

When citing, please reference the published version.

Take down policy

While the University of Birmingham exercises care and attention in making items available there are rare occasions when an item has been uploaded in error or has been deemed to be commercially or otherwise sensitive.

If you believe that this is the case for this document, please contact UBIRA@lists.bham.ac.uk providing details and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate.

Wnt 11 inhibits the effects of transforming growth factor- β 1 (TGF- β 1) on lung epithelial phenotype



Dr R. Mahida, Dr D. Bartis, Dr D. Thickett
Respiratory Research Group, University of Birmingham, UK.



Background

Transforming Growth Factor- β 1 (TGF β 1) induces epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT) in alveolar type 2 (ATII) cells in vitro. This process is implicated in the pathogenesis of Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis (IPF). SMADs are transcription factors activated by TGF β 1 signalling. When the TGF β 1 signalling pathway is activated, SMAD translocates from the cytoplasm to the nucleus. Wnt11 is a conserved glycoprotein secreted by macrophages and some ATII cells in the adult lung. Wnts bind to Frizzled (Fz) receptors. Previous work has shown that Wnt11 appears to inhibit both spontaneous and TGF β 1-driven EMT in ATII cell cultures.

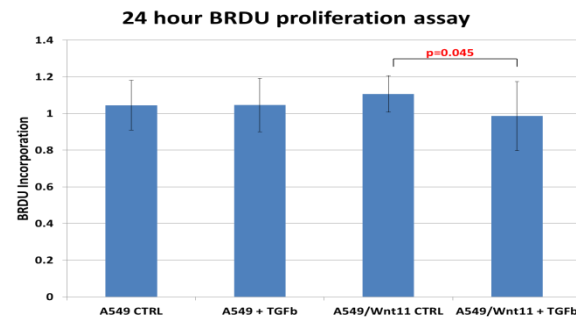
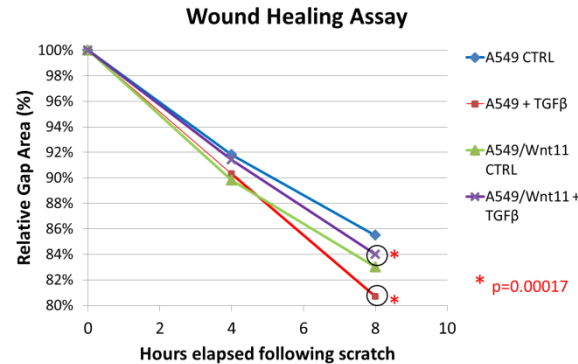
Aims: To investigate the role of Wnt11 – Frizzled receptor signalling on EMT in human ATII cells

Results

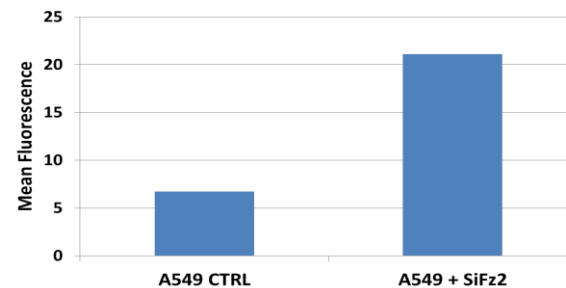
Wnt11 inhibits expression of mesenchymal markers & promotes expression of epithelial markers in cells treated with TGF β 1 (data not shown). Wnt11 inhibits TGF β 1-mediated migration of A549s and promotes A549 proliferation. Silencing Fz2 leads to increased expression of SMAD. Wnt11 inhibits SMAD nuclear translocation.

Methods

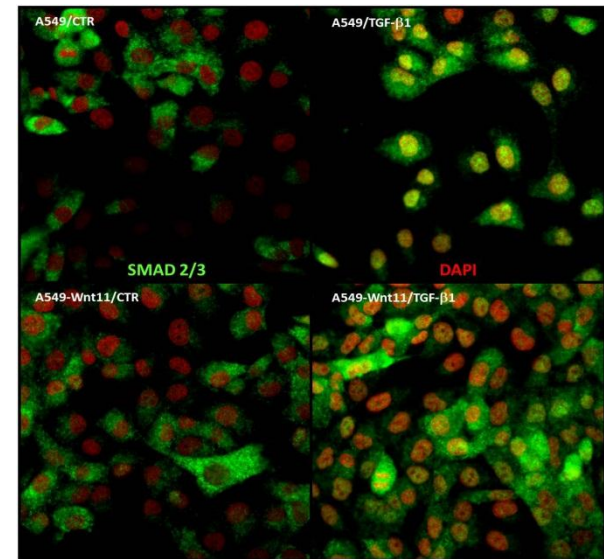
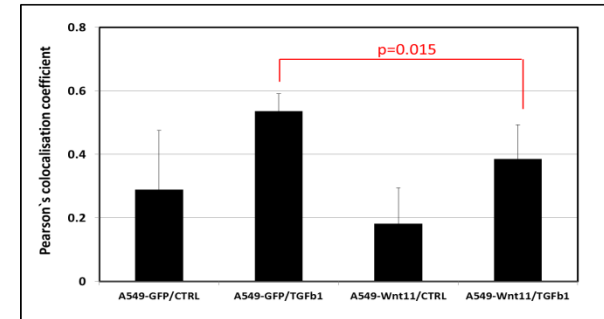
A549 cancer cell lines were used as a model for type II alveolar cells. We used 2 types of transgenic A549 cells, created by infecting cells with lentivirus vectors A549 cells which stably express Wnt11 and GFP A549 cells which stable express GFP alone (used as control). A549s were treated with 10ng/ml TGF β 1 for 24 hours. siRNAs targeted against mRNA coding for frizzled receptors were used to create a temporary “knockdown” effect. Epithelial and mesenchymal marker expression was assessed using RT-qPCR and FACS. BrdU proliferation assays & wound healing assays. Confocal microscopy was used to observe intracellular SMAD distribution.



SMAD expression in A549s treated with SiFz2 – FACS data



SMAD2/3 nuclear localisation in A549 cells



Conclusions

The Wnt11-Fz2 and TGF β -SMAD signalling pathways appear to be antagonistic, with the Wnt11 pathway opposing TGF β -mediated EMT. Future therapies directed at promoting the Wnt11 may potentially be used in IPF.